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THE MORMON WAR.

A Postscript Letter from Salt Lake City.

Interesting Accounts from Camp Scott.

Important Intelligence of the Designs of the Mormons.

Gov. Cumming Watched by Spies and Surrounded by Emigrant Young.

Arrival of 150 Emigrant Mormons from Salt Lake City at Camp Scott.

Gov. Cumming's Visit to Salt Lake---Col. Kane's Operations---Army Movements ---Mormon Outrages---The Peace Commissioners.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, }
UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY, May 28, 1858. }

I arrived here at a late hour last evening with the party of the 1st Inf. from the Missouri River, and as the mail starts to-morrow morning on its return to the East, am compelled to send you a somewhat hasty letter, embracing such matters of interest as have transpired here since the departure of the last mail, reserving for a future occasion some notice of our trip hither for Pilot, and a more complete description than I can make at present of the Camp of the army in Utah. We expected to have arrived on the 22d inst., but unusually bad roads, consequent upon the heavy rains which had fallen during the last week, and the necessity of the crossing of the Green River, rendering that river extremely high, and dangerous of fording, together with the loss of five days quite unaccountable. Our arrival even in twenty-seven days, was hailed with joyful surprise by the Army here, who had almost come to the conclusion that never this letter was better to reach them in much less than about twice that time. We overtook the well-appointed train of the Peace Commissioners Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, at the South Platte crossing, notwithstanding they had six days the start of us—and as they cannot reach here before to-morrow night, we have beaten them quite eight days. Now that the new mail contractors over this route have distributed their stock along the road, I think you may rely confidently upon regular communication between the Army and the Missouri in the coldest time of twenty-two days. But more of this in my next.

You are already aware that General Johnston, commanding the forces here, has moved his Camp this Spring from its Winter location down to Fort Bridger. The present Camp is admirably located in the centre of a great level plain or basin, surrounded by low ranges of hills, with the new snow-covered Wasatch Mountains looming up grandly to the Southward, Black Fork of the Green River,—a beautiful little creek of pure water, meanders gracefully through the Camp, supplying the simplest of beverages in great abundance and convenience.

"Fort Bridger," as you already know, was a frontier trading post, established here many years ago by Major Bridger, who is now in Camp. Last year, after the difficulties with the Mormons became serious, and when the latter determined upon the silly effort to resist the forces of the Federal Government, they came down to Bridger's place in armed bands, and forced him to sell out his property to them. This accomplished, they proceeded to erect a fort of cobble stones and mud, the walls of which are some 12 feet high, and 4 feet thick at the base. Inside of these they erected buildings in which a Mormon garrison and its supplies were to be quartered and stored. Back of and attached to this "fort" a similarly constructed wall 6 or 7 feet high was erected around a *corral*, or place for the securement of horses and cattle at night, or upon the approach o danger. When the troops advanced in this direction however, the Mormons burned the buildings and abandoned their post,—their work upon which was extensive and well done. Within the deserted walls Gen. Johnston has erected commodious buildings for the storage of supplies of all kinds, as well as for the use of the officers of the army. He has also thrown up defences commanding the approaches in every direction, consisting of parapets upon which artillery is mounted. The walls of these parapets are constructed of clay and sod, the inner surface being laid up with sods packed in hampers constructed upon the spot from the willows which fringe the creek already mentioned. These dirt embankments are very thick, and would offer much more successful resistance than would the cobble-stone walls to assault by artillery. These works, together with the construction of several excellent carriage-way bridges across the wider and deeper bends of the creek, and numerous foot-bridges by which communication is maintained between the different sections of the camp, have furnished no little employment to the enlisted men during the dead of Winter, as well as during the last month.

A single glance at the Camp and at the denizens of this canvas town when on parade, is sufficient to show the fact that the discipline of this army is of the highest order. The drills have been maintained with persistent vigor, until the troops are as near perfect in the performance of their duty as could well be. This is true as well of the Volunteer battalion as of the regulars, of whom Gen. Johnston is evidently equally proud.

The Winter just closed has been a severe one upon the troops,—although the season was milder far than could have been expected. Still, Winter life in tents in this mountainous region, and that with short supplies—and some of those of wretched quality—was well calculated under the most favorable circumstances to try the patience and the temper of the men. It is no ordinary compliment, therefore, to the commanding officer and his assistants in every grade, that even in the ranks the most excellent and soldierly spirit prevails.

I called on General Johnston to-day. He is, apparently, something over fifty years of age, and a plain, frank, whole-hearted soldier, equal to any emergency, and always prepared for it. In simple, honest directness of manner, coolness of purpose, readiness of action, and practical common sense, he reminds me much of the lamented Gen. Taylor. During the time I spent in his tent, I had no difficulty in understanding the magnetism which attracts to him the respect and love of his command. I am told that, amid all the privations of the Winter, the men never thought of complaining, even among themselves, of their Commander, who, they saw, sharing equally with themselves in the inconvenience of short rations, and struggling, with the aid of an excellent Commissary Department, to defeat the Mormon design of starving the army—a design which the despatch of the supply trains in October last would have rendered easy of accomplishment except for Gen. Johnston's efforts.

The accounts which I sent you from Laramie in relation to the near exhaustion of provisions in this camp, were somewhat exaggerated, as I led you to anticipate. The stock of some articles, however, is entirely exhausted; but unexpected successes in efforts made to purchase supplies of beef cattle in the mountains, have eked out the supplies, so that the 15th of June might be reached without serious distress, and long before that time an abundant new stock will have arrived here under escort of Colonel Hoffman. On our journey hither we passed the latter officer, who had divided his train into three parts, sending on a mule train of thirty wagons of provisions, under command of Captain Lowell, of the 6th Infantry. We passed the latter at Sweet Water Bridge, several days ago, traveling at a rate which will certainly bring him in by Tuesday next, and probably sooner, as an escort has gone from here to meet him, with fresh mules to assist in facilitating his movements. Colonel Hoffman is not more than four or five days behind him, with another mule train, and the 2d train from Laramie, with the heavier articles, including those of Captain Simpson, of the 1st Cavalry, may also be counted on here by the 15th or 20th of June. We passed the latter on the 3d inst., a days' march ahead of Major Bridger. He will undoubtedly have many days to spare before he is to be overwhelmed from the Mormons, [illegible] therefore, may rest assured that all danger of a camp famine is over.

There is a very general feeling of regret in the army here at the intelligence that Gen. Johnston is to be superseded in the command here, and especially in view of the probability that he will be succeeded by Gen. Harney, who evidently is not popular in this branch of the service. The skill with which Johnston has conducted his command through the perils of the last six months lastly on his him, in their estimation, to the opportunity of reaping whatever glory is to be achieved in the more active operations of the present season, and to rob him of it is looked upon as rank injustice. Besides, the army of Utah realizes the fact that if Harney had promptly accepted this command when first offered him, early last Summer, and so promptly set it in motion westward, the forces would have been safely into Salt Lake City last August, and so would have been saved the hardships attendant upon an exposed Winter camp in these mountains. Unless the assignment of Harney to command here (in the almost certain event that Gen. Sumner fails to come in consequence of ill health) covers some great measure of policy, too deep for the comprehension of minds not fettered in red tape, it will prove a serious blunder; breeding discontent in the army, which, however well concealed, will be sure to be like disspiriting and demoralizing. It certainly does seem as though the Federal Administration is doomed to serious blunder in each and every successive step of their policy in respect to Utah.

The President's Proclamation tendering a general amnesty to the people of Utah, for all seditious and treasons of the past—a copy of which I brought hither—is received by the Army with infinite disgust. Indeed, during the last twelve hours it has been the theme of a sensational fire of jests, which have far more of gall than humor in their composition. The idea of *tendering* pardon to a people who do not ask it, but who are still in open rebellion against the Government, defying its officers and threatening its Army with annihilation, is necessarily ludicrous to the brave men who were ready to risk their lives in maintaining the honor of that flag which the President thus trails in the dust. Indignant mortification is the almost universal sentiment, if I may judge from what I have seen and heard during an entire day of wandering about the camp. Every man feels that he has been brought here on a fool's errand—that he has been betrayed by the same hand which, raised on the 4th of March, 1857, in oath to support the Constitution, has now dishonored it, and prostrated the dignity of a great nation in the eyes of a world. Their mortification and disappointment are honorable to them; for it is not the result of a blood-thirsty desire to shed human blood, but rather of an earnest desire to see the traitors of Salt Lake humbled before the majesty of the law they have so long defied.

The course pursued by Governor Cumming—a course which seems to have been shrouded in profound mystery,—the mission of Colonel Thos. L. Kane to Salt Lake, and his mysterious consultations with Governor Cumming, and the appointment of the expected Peace Commission, were disjointed events of which the Presidential Proclamation now seems to have been the *key* and interpretation. You are already aware that Governor Cumming has never acted here nor attempted to act in harmony with the Judicial officers of the Territory or with the Army. Over-confident in his own genius, self-assured that he could so skillfully palaver Brigham Young and his wives as to make the whole traitorous brood of Salt Lake docile as kittens, he has wasted his energies in temporizing efforts to coax where it was long since apparent that coercion at the cannon's mouth was the only suitable mode of solving the Mormon problem, and crushing out the theocracy so strangely attempted to be maintained within the limits of a Republic. The *honesty* of his motives it is not for me to discuss; but the policy of his course as a public officer is just subject of criticism, and unless those who have studied the Mormon problem long and seriously, and who have had sorrowful experience of its intricacies, are greatly mistaken, even Governor Cumming's gray hairs will probably blanch a shade whiter ere he dies, at sight of the evil which his mistaken course has entailed.

To capitulate briefly, these are the facts, as they now seem to stand in regular and connected sequence: From the hour of his arrival in Utah, Gov. Cumming has shrouded himself in mystery,—with a policy of his own, the secret springs of which were studiously concealed from his associates here. It is now believed that he has been acting all along, under secret instructions from the President, of which it is more than probable that Brigham Young has information. Next, Col. Thos. L. Kane, a sympathizer with the Mormon faith, and therefore necessarily a disciple and servant of its High Priest, mysteriously disappeared from Washington and turned up in Salt Lake City, *via* California, on some secret mission to Brigham Young. True, he denies having any "powers" from the President, and yet he was able to exhibit here and elsewhere "letters" from the President, which secured him at once free entrance to this Camp from Salt Lake, and free egress on his return,—the confidence of Governor Cumming, and the aid of federal officials wherever found. He was clearly an accredited agent of the President to the arch-traitor of Salt Lake: and he possessed some talismanic power with him, which induced Brigham *Young to recall his oath that no new Governor* should enter the Territory, and to send Kane out to *Bridger to bring Gov. Cumming in. What was this* talisman? And what was the subject of the several *interviews between Kane and Cumming, which finally* resulted in the journey of the latter into Salt Lake,—*interviews and proceedings still conducted with* the most insulting secrecy from Gen. Johnston and Judge Eckels? The proclamation is thought to furnish the key: and it is supposed that the President, in his agony lest the Mormons should either go to Sonora, and so render that Province impossible of acquisition, or else should compel him to accept the responsibility of *forcing* the people of Salt Lake to obedience to the law—determined to send a Mormon emissary to Brother Brigham, to notify him that he would soon send out Commissioners with a bushel of printed proclamations, pardoning all their past offences, provided they would only consent to sham obedience to the law for the future, and so let the federal Administration get its fingers out of the fire. *Let future developments*, and the light they shed decide upon the accuracy of these views.

The circumstances of the Governor's visit to Salt Lake Valley have been detailed to you already, I understand, in your correspondence from this point, but some additional facts have been developed within a day or two. The Governor has stated that he was not attended by any guard while in the Valley, and that all the people who desired had free access to him. He undoubtedly so supposed; but the proof is now indisputable that he was surrounded continually by a secret guard, who turned away every person whose communication with him was likely to be detrimental to the interests of the Theocracy. This we learn from a party of about 150 emigrants from Salt Lake, who arrived here night before last, having been permitted by Brigham to leave the Valley under a pledge given by him to Governor Cumming, that all who desired to go out should do so freely. From these, as also from Mr. Richard James, of whom I shall have something more to say, we learn that, after Cumming returned to camp from the Valley, Brigham, and others of the Hierarchy, spoke of him in public meetings in the most disrespectful and filthy manner, boasting of the ease with which they had hoodwinked him, and declaring that he could never be their Governor. Indeed, even, on the afternoon succeeding the morning in which Governor Cumming made his speech in the Tabernacle, Brigham applied opprobrious epithets to him from the same pulpit. He remarked that Cumming, on that morning, had said he was happy to have the privilege of meeting the people of Salt Lake there. "I could have called him a liar then," continued the Prophet, "and I now say he is a d—d liar, the pusillanimous old scoundrel—who would never have come out here if I had not sent Colonel Kane to him two or three times to assure him that he would be in no danger of his life."

It may be proper here to state that Mr. James was told by Bishop Butler, of Spanish Fork, that Colonel Kane was rebaptised and received his endowments immediately upon his arrival at Salt Lake City from California. In Provo city, on the Sunday following Cumming's visit there, Brigham, in a sermon, spoke as follows: "Governor Cumming has been here and promised the people protection! Indeed! but the poor, lousy old curse can't protect himself, much less anybody else. Why, I have to send a guard around with him to prevent the people from cutting his throat." Subsequently he stated that Salt Lake City was his individual property—he would burn it down to-morrow. He had moved the people all south, however, and it was his purpose to burn the city *any how*, soon as the troops should approach it. He told the people, however, to keep *perfectly quiet*; to settle down in the quietest deportment to watch they had removed, cultivating their crops; and *in sixty days, or as soon as Colonel Kane could go to Washington and back*, he would tell them whether they were to remain in the *Valley or leave it*. Mr. James thinks that if the Mormons leave the Valley, it is Brigham's intention to strike across the White Mountains, and then proceed northward to the British Possessions. The Mormons assert, doubtless falsely, that they have recently received from the British Government encouragement to go into their possessions on the Pacific. He does not doubt that Brigham will destroy Salt Lake soon as the troops approach it, as they have already burned the northern settlements of Box Elder and Willow Creek. The march, *via* the White Mountains to the British Possessions, would be some 700 or 800 miles. Brigham, however, seems to be prepared for his own escape in an emergency, having kept a heard of some fifty or sixty superior mules, belonging to the church, in fine condition, down in San Pete Valley, 130 miles south of Salt Lake, and in the neighborhood, to which he has conveyed his spirituals. There is no doubt that they are designed for his own and his harem's flight.

Mr. James states that Gov. Cumming's Mormon guard, when he visited Provo, consisted of Howard Egan, Jno. Kay, Faneuil Worthen, David Candland, Wm. Kendall, and Col. Kane. In view of such details as these, it would seem difficult to doubt that the Governor was mistaken in supposing his own movements in the Valley to have been so entirely free of espionage and restraint. Just after the Governor left Provo, Joan Turpin, brother of the prophet, in a "sermon" preached at Spanish Fork, which Mr. James heard, told the people not to be uneasy about leaving their homes, but to go on with their improvements, in the faith that the army would never interrupt them. "If we give them Salt Lake City," he continued, "that will fill the bill; and if they attempt to come around the point of the Mountain, (which divides Salt Lake Valley from Utah Valley,) Brother Rawlins will make a bone-yard of the place, for not a single soldier shall enter here. He has thus far kept the boys off, but if they provoke his wrath, he will let them have full play, and wipe out the scoundrels. Brethren, let us listen to what *our* Governor says. Brigham is our Governor, always has been, and always will be. He is the only man who ever can govern this people. Let old Governor Cumming go to h—l, where he *will* go soon, any way, with all his d—d party. The old scoundrel got up and said he wanted the ladies on his side, and d—n him, that is all they *do* want. His speech was something like the one Buccaneer made. When he came out here he said in the Tabernacle that he wanted the ladies on his side, and it was hard work for Brother Brigham to keep the people from cutting his throat the moment he left the pulpit. The Lord has fought our battles so far, and he will fight them again, and so we'll have no d—d Gentiles among us." All this should be very encouraging to Governor Cumming, who seems to think he can mould Brigham & Co. at will like wax.

The Company of Emigrants from Salt Lake City who arrived here a day or two ago, are camped just outside the picket lines. Most of them are of English birth, though a few are Americans. They are unanimous in the declaration that the United States troops would never have met with any serious opposition in attempting to enter the Valley, and that if protection should be afforded to them by the troops, full one-half the entire Mormon community would embrace the opportunity to flee from the moral and physical slavery in which they are held. While grateful to Governor Cumming for having secured them the privilege of abandoning their farms and business in Salt Lake City, and fleeing with just sufficient to bring them out, they declare that he is utterly deceived in supposing that his intercession was practically effectual in behalf of a tithe of those who desired to leave. The secret guard surrounding the Governor prevented access to him by any except such as Brigham was willing to have leave, because he knew them to be competent witnesses against crimes, or for some other equally selfish reason. Every sort of device was employed to prevent parties from leaving, and only enough at last were permitted to go out to give a color of good faith to the promise made to Governor C. The women, for instance, by hundreds, who had looked to the arrival of the Army for rescue at last from their degradation, saw the death-knell of their hopes in the command of their masters that they should go to the southern settlements. By driving the doubtful men and women South ward, it was easy to reduce the number of those who attempted to avail themselves of Governor C.'s protection to a very small figure. As an example of the means used to prevent the departure of the seceders, they mention the case of one poor woman whose appeal for a passport outward was answered with a mocking affirmative, while at the same moment her children were torn from her arms and sent "South." Under such circumstances, of course, a mother's love turned her face towards her children, and she followed them into their hopeless captivity. Others were robbed under various pretexts, and so left without the means of leaving. Not one of those who got off at last escaped all sorts of amazing extortions, such as being compelled to pay unjust debts, in some cases, two or three times over; and when all other devices of extortion had been exhausted, they were each compelled to pay a year's taxes in advance. *Most of these Mormon emigrants are intelligent and* shrewd. They all add their testimony to that of so *many others heretofore given in your columns, urging* the duty of the Government of the United States to *follow the Mormon community, with law and just* Ministers of it, wherever it may go, until the most *degrading chains of servitude which ever galled the* limbs of white or black, are stricken from the helpless *thousands who now wear them only because they are* powerless to escape. How long shall this wail of our brethren and sisters in humanity be heard, yet heeded not by the great Republic of the Nineteenth Century? Will the people of the United States longer permit Presidents to trifle with the lives, liberties and very souls of fifty thousand human beings, whose sufferings are daily mocked by our boasted stripes and stars?

Governor Cumming sent an express in to Brigham Young, on Sunday last, by the hands of one Bevins, an apostate Mormon. What the burden of the dispatch was, nobody knows,—but it is well understood that the Governor intends returning to Salt Lake with the Peace Commissioners, taking his wife with him.

Some time ago, I understand, the Governor, without revealing anything of his mystery to Judge Eckels, desired the latter to go into the city with him. The Judge took a day to consider the matter, and when the Governor called for his answer, assured him that he was all ready to go—much to the Governor's pleasure and surprise. But the Judge proceeded to suggest that he (the Governor) ought to be informed *how* he was going, to which Mr. C. assented. The Judge then told him that he should call upon Gen. Johnston to go with him, with his whole army, to act as *posse comitatus*, to enable him to arrest Brigham Young and others for treason! This revelation of purposes satisfied the Governor that, after all, he didn't *want* the Judge's company on his excursion.

After the Governor's return from the City, he addressed an official letter to Gen. Johnston, assuring him of his entire satisfaction that there were now no armed forces in the Territory of Utah, outside the United States Army, except a small force under his (the Governor's) own orders. He, therefore, requested the General to remove, for the future, all restraint upon postal, social, or commercial intercourse with the people of Salt Lake Valley. The General issued an order accordingly,—and all parties are free, therefore, to go or come now as they see fit. It would hardly be safe, however, for a Mormon to visit this camp. Indeed, I am told that Col. Kane was in great danger of personal violence while here, and was only *saved by the rigor of the discipline in the camp.*

A fitting commentary upon the Governor's assertion that all the military forces of Salt Lake, now under arms, are under his command, is the fact that there are guards, numbering in the aggregate about 700 men, stationed in Echo and Emigration Cañons, and on the Weber, to prevent the passage from out the City of any who are without passes from Brigham Young. Does the Governor mean to say that he has an armed force stationed for the purpose of imposing such restraints as these upon the movements of American citizens? The seceders recently arrived here were detained several days on the Weber, awaiting the permission of the commander of the guard there to proceed.

United States Marshal Bernon is quite taking off, duty as he is firm and resolute in its performance, addressed an official letter to Governor Cumming, on the 19th inst., asking him to provide him with a posse sufficient to enable him to arrest Brigham Young and others for treason and other crimes. The Governor, instead of complying with the request, addressed a short letter to the Marshal, asking when the United States Court will meet again, and demanding his evidence to support the assertion that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, and asking whether he had made an effort to serve the writ, and met the "resistance" in their service without which he, (the Governor,) in his Proclamation of the 21st November, 1857, had declared that he would not resort to a military posse. The Marshal's letter, it should be borne in mind, said nothing whatever about a military posse. The correspondence has not yet ended.

Charles Mogo, United States Deputy-Surveyor for Utah, when compelled to flee from the Territory some months ago, left his field-notes in charge of his wife, who left them in a box in charge of a Mrs. Gray, since whom he had heard nothing of them. Mrs Gray was among those who, with her husband, were compelled to go to the Southern settlements under the recent order of the Prophet; she sent word out here to Mr. Mogo by one of the Party recently arrived, informing him where his papers were buried and begging him for God's sake to find some means of rescuing her from Mormondom. The papers were important.

Mr. Richard W. James, to whom I have referred several times in this communication, and Wm Thomas arrived at the camp on the 23d inst., in the company and under the protection of two Ute Indians, Pintupf (who once saved Surveyor-General Dunn's life) and Sherrobuzer. Both the gentlemen had been in the employ of Dr. Hurt, United States Indian Agent. James, as interpreter, had especially won the confidence and regard of the Utes, having been employed upon the Potowatomi Indian reservation on the Spanish Fork, in Utah Co. When Dr. Hurt made his escape from the Mormon fury, he left James and Thompson in charge of the reservation,—but the Mormons almost immediately deposed them, robbed the farm of more than half the grain raised for support of the Indians, carried away or burned the fences, and tried James twice on the accusation of being a spy in the employ of Hurt, who they pretended to believe was endeavoring to incite the Indians against the Mormons. Finding himself watched at every turn, he took advantage of the excitement attending Gov. Cumming's visit to Provo, to attempt to escape,—but was obliged to return in consequence of the deep snow on the mountains. Pintupf told him not to repeat the attempt then, but to wait until Spring, when he would go with him and help him out. Subsequently Pintupf went to Brigham, warned him against any outrage upon James, telling him he wanted him to go out of the settlements in safety, and that as sure as he was harmed the Indians would kill "Mormon captains." When James learned that Brigham knew of his intention to escape, he went, and after a promise to return after having been present at a treaty to be made between the Utes and Snakes, succeeded in getting the following passport:

PROVO, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

I am willing that Richard James should go with the Indians to Fort Bridger. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The two Indians obtained the following pass:

To all whom it may concern:

The bearers, Pintupf and Shoshenuna, are hereby permitted to pass up Provo Cañon to the Indian camp near Fort Bridger, and return by the same route with his father, Pasharero, and such of his nation as may choose to accompany him. By order of

Brig. Gen. AARON JOHNSTON,
Commanding Peaceful Military District.
HEAD-QUARTERS OF MILITARY DISTRICT,
SPANISHVILLE CITY, May 20, 1858.

A pass was also obtained, after some difficulty, for Thomas, as follows:

PROVO CITY, Thursday, May 20, 1858.

To the Guard in Provo Cañon:

GENTLEMEN: You will please let the bearer, Wm. Thomas, pass out and in. Yours respectfully,

LEWIS ROBINSON,
Second Major Nauvoo Legion.

The parties left at once, and reached this Camp on the morning of the 23d. You may be assured that they have no intention of returning except with the army. I have obtained from Mr. James one or two chapters of Mormon horrors worth relating. In January last, two Ute Indians, while digging for roots, discovered the freshly interred bodies of four men, who had been shot and had their throats cut. This was near the Mormon City of Springville. The bodies were recognised as those of teamsters who came hither last Fall with supply-trains, and went to Salt Lake with the design of proceeding to California. It was reported that they started for the Pacific coast, but were caught at Hobole Creek, brought back and murdered.

It is matter of current conversation among the Mormons, that in February last another teamster, while standing in a street of Springville, was asked what he thought of the Mormons? And replied that they were a set of d—d thieves. A Mormon standing by asked him if he did not want a job, and finally engaged him to go to a farm a little below the city and dig a ditch. The man proceeded to the work next morning, was permitted to dig six feet of the ditch, and was then shot and thrown into the excavation. The Mormons brag brutally that they had made a d—d Gentile dig his own grave, and say that they intend, in the future, to make a good many others do the same thing.

Last November, six young men from California arrived at Salt Lake with the intention of coming out to Camp Scott. They were arrested at Box Elder, robbed of their horses, imprisoned for some time, and in December were released, and four of them started for California again, under a Mormon guard, consisting of Porter Rockwell, John Murdock and two others, ostensibly to protect them from the Indians. Mr. James went with them as they were coming out of the city. Rockwell told him he would *take them as far as Salt Creek, whence the "boys" in* that direction would take care of them. James noticed that the Californians all wore red morocco leggings of a peculiar shape and make, three pair of which were subsequently seen upon the limbs of Mormons. A few days afterwards, Pintupf and Andrew, another Ute Chief, met a Mormon wagon going from Salt Creek towards the mountains. Supposing from the blood they saw dripping from the body of the wagon that it contained beef, Andrew stopped it, threw up a quilt which lay there, and discovered the dead bodies of two men, whom he recognized at once as two of those he had seen going in the other direction with Porter Rockwell a few days before. Andrew asked why they killed Americans, and demanded some of the "plunder," of which he got a part, consisting of clothing. He then proceeded to Salt Creek, and accused Bishop Hunter of murdering Americans. Bishop did not deny the fact, but justified his conduct. The Indians subsequently learned that the four Californians went as far as Sevier River, where they were attacked by Mormons in ambush. Two were killed on the spot, and two escaped for the time and went back to Salt Creek, where they were also murdered. These last were those whose bodies the Indians saw. There is scarce a doubt that two of the party were the brothers Akins, of California.

In February last Mr. James had an interview with Kenosh, the Chief of the Parvuant band of Indians, who have for some time past been willing instruments of Brigham Young's murderous purposes in the South. Kenosh was on his way to Salt Lake. James offered his hand, and was refused, the Chief saying he would not shake hands with an American, as they call all Gentiles. He was dressed at the time in civilized clothing, which James identified as lately belonging to a teamster. He asked Kenosh where he got his clothes. Kenosh replied that he had killed an American, and that he had taken the clothes from his body, and, to prove his assertion, showed a hole in the side of the coat, and another in the pants, made by the bullets of his rifle, when he shot his victim. Kenosh proceeded to say that he had killed a good many Americans, and had plenty of wagons and cattle, and $1,500 in money, which he had taken from Americans, of whom he intended to kill all he could find. He said Brigham was his father now, that Brigham talked *good to him*, and was the only man that he would listen to.

Pintupf having requested James to ask Brigham for some ammunition, James preferred the request to Brigham's interpreter, Dimick Huntington, who said: "Why don't Pintupf do as Kenosh does, and then he won't be begging all the time. He is an old fool and won't listen to what Brigham says. If he did he would be better off. There's Kenosh, who does as Brigham tells him, and has all he wants—wagons, horses, cattle, and $1,500 in cash. You tell him from me, that if he will turn out with all his band, as Kenosh has done, in two months he will be a rich man." James related the answer to Pintupf, who said he would prefer to beg rather than follow such advice.

But I must bring this already long letter to a close. I have only one more important fact to announce, and that is, that up to this time, General Johnston has no orders preventing his march upon Salt Lake as soon as Colonel Hoffman arrives with his supply train and Captain Marcy gets in from New-Mexico with the animals he was sent to purchase. The latter will undoubtedly be here by the middle of next week, and unless the Peace Commissioners can show good reason for delay, the army will probably be in motion again by the 15th or 20th of June. General Johnston has no doubt that Echo Cañon can readily be forced, but no movement will be made without a thorough knowledge of all the passes into the city, and of the safest method of carrying them. The general belief is that no arrangement can be made with Brigham Young by which he will consent to withhold the incendiary from the city whenever the army approaches it. The chances are that the army will find the city in ashes, and it remains for the people of the Government of the United States to say whether they will rest content with that consummation, or whether the Mormon traitors shall be pursued until arrested and punished, or driven from our shores; and until every helpless woman who desires it, may be rescued from the living death and corruption of this priestly charnel house.

Lieut. Tallmadge, of whose arrest I notified you in a note from Laramie, I believe is exonerated from the charges preferred against him, and General Johnston has sent to Washington, withdrawing the charges preferred against him to the Department.

Mormon Fanaticism---Letter from a Mormon Woman to Her Parents in New-Jersey.

The following letter from a Mormon woman in Salt Lake City, addressed to her parents in New-Jersey, has been handed us for publication. It was written on the eve of departure from Salt Lake City for the southern settlements, and is curiously descriptive of the writer's unbounded faith in Mormonism and her natural regrets at leaving her home:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May, 1858.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I feel that I must write you another letter before I leave my home, as I do not know when or where I may get another opportunity of writing to you. I suppose that you have heard by this time, through your papers, *that we are leaving our beautiful valley*,—to go we know not whither.

When first my beloved husband announced to me that it was decided that we should leave, I felt a pang at my heart. I looked out at my little flower-garden, the work of our own hands, and then around me, inside my little cottage, on the few little comforts which we had accumulated through hard labor; then I sauntered into the little room which I had prepared for your reception this season. I must abandon them all, and the hope of meeting father and mother and the rest of the family. And last, but not least, I looked upon our little ones, and my grief knew no bounds. In my rebellious heart I felt to say, I cannot expose my little ones to the trials of a wandering life, and ah, horror! perhaps the scalping-knife of the Indians, for we know that the soldiers are bribing them. I fancy I can hear you both say, "Is not Mormonism worth all these sacrifices, and even our lives?" Yes, my dear father and mother, it is. But you also know how very fond of home I am, and my love for my husband and children knows no bounds; and I felt that to see those dear ones suffering again, as I did before we had a home, was more than my strength could bear; but all this was the struggle of a few hours only. When I began to reflect upon my conduct, I felt truly ashamed of my weakness. How often had I, in bearing my testimony, said that I was willing to make any sacrifice for the work of the Lord, and when He was going to put me to the test, should I turn like a coward and say, "I cannot do it?" And then my rebellious heart would turn again and say, "Is it not your own house and land? did you not toil hard enough to get it? did you not sell all your trinkets, clothing—everything, in fact, that you possessed, to get the *adobes* to build it? and why should you give it up to a band of robbers, or, in other terms, to President Buchanan's troops, which are the same?"

But still I struggled and conquered. I then made up my mind that if I had to die, it should be in the path of duty; and when my husband returned in the evening, I could talk calmly to him of preparations for our departure. I next thought that, as I was now so strong, it was my duty to go and see Ellen and James; but what was my surprise, on reaching their house, to find them all ready to start, and when I asked Ellen if she did not feel a little bad at leaving her home, (for you know that she had one of the most comfortable in the valley,) she said, with a smile, "These things are not ours; they are the Lord's, and if he requires me to leave them, I am ready." I am sure you will think her a most noble woman, as I do.

* * * * * * *

Go where you will, you will see the Saints making cheerful preparations for their departure, and a word of comfort on their lips for their neighbors; notwithstanding which, a keen observer might perceive a tear glistening in the eye of some of the stoutest among us. We have enough to eat, and for that we are thankful. Our clothing is nearly all worn out, and it is not possible to buy any more here. If we had heeded the counsel of Brother Brigham a little sooner, we should now have had an abundance of clothing; but we are like children; we have to learn by experience. I think sometimes that if you could see me, you might enjoy a hearty laugh at my expense, but, fortunately for me, I have now no mirror, and therefore my own appearance does not annoy me much. I still have in my possession an article for daily wear, which once bore the appellation of "a dress;" but so transformed is it that it would be difficult for a casual observer to decide which was the original dress piece. My husband also wears a coat of many colors. As for buying shoes and stockings, they are quite out of the question. We should have been out of this unpleasant state, if *our enemies* would only have left us alone, for we all began to see the necessity of manufacturing our own goods. We have already made some very good flannel here. We have twelve sheep of our own, two cows, three horses, two of which were working on *the farm; the other was my own private property*, made a present to me by my husband.

[A postscript to this letter, dated at an encampment thirty-five miles from Salt Lake City, adds:]

We are now 35 miles from the city, and living under our tents. I have nothing particular to add, save that my little Josiah is sick, but I have faith that he will get well. We do not trouble about him, nor about ourselves; we will all get through our troubles some day. It is good to feel that the Lord is for us, though men be against us. I am resigned to my fate. It is all for the best.

Your affectionate daughter, G—— K——.

Letter from Gov. Cumming to Secretary Cass. Judge Eckel's Charge to the Grand Jury.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, GREAT SALT LAKE }
CITY, (U. T.,) May 12, 1858. }

SIR: I have returned from the south, after having seen and conversed with large numbers of Mormons who are journeying in that direction. I have reasons to hope that my intercourse with these persons has contributed to allay fears on their part which are perhaps unreasonable. I regret to have been an eye-witness, however, to scenes of great trial and suffering.

I have the gratification of authorizing you to announce that the road is now open between Missouri and California, and that emigrants and others, adopting the usual precautions for their safety against Indians, may pass through Utah Territory without hindrance or molestation. Parties will do well, however, to report themselves at Bridger, where any information which I may be possessed of, of importance for their guidance, will be communicated to them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING, Governor of Utah.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

JUDGE ECHOLS' CHARGE.

On the day Governor Cumming left Camp Scott for Salt Lake City, Judge Eckel delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury in reference to polygamy:

We cannot conceal from ourselves the knowledge of the fact that certain domestic arrangements exist in this Territory at war with those which pertain to all other Christian communities, and destructive of the peace and good order of society. Polygamy exists in Utah to a very considerable extent, while it is forbidden by every other State and Territory of the Union. It is not for you to inquire where this institution had its origin, or what were the consequences resulting from it. It is our duty to inquire whether it is authorized by law, and if not, by what statute, if any, it is punishable.

It is understood that the United States acquired all of this Territory that is inhabited by treaty from Mexico. As the law of Mexico stood at the time of the treaty, polygamy was prohibited in this country. The municipal law in this respect was not changed by its cession to the United States. Has it, then, been altered since we acquired it? After the most diligent search and inquiry I have been enabled to make, I have found none, and presume the law is, therefore, unchanged; and hence, all marriages after the first, whilst it remains in full force, are illegal and void. Is there any law in force in this Territory under which this practice is punishable? I find no statute punishing polygamy, but there is one, however, for the punishment of adultery, and all illegal intercourse between the sexes, if either of the parties have a husband or wife living at the time, is adulterous and punishable by indictment. The punishment prescribed by this statute is imprisonment for a period of not less than three nor more than twenty years, or by fine not less than $300 nor more than $1,000, or both by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Jury trying the cause.

No consequences to which a large proportion of the people may be involved in consequence of their criminal practice, will deter you from a fearless discharge of your duty. Its course is to fiat its fate, and to retain the indictments, without fear. Grave offenses, however, of any kind, should be presented. The law does not require that you should find a bill for every offence presented, but you are required to examine all such charges as may be laid before you, and the prosecuting officer is entitled to the assistance of the Grand Jury in all such cases.

POLICE PARADES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Review of the Metropolitan Force by Gov. King.

The parades of the New-York and Brooklyn Police yesterday, was highly creditable to them, and evinced a degree of good discipline which those who witnessed it, considering the comparatively brief period within which it has been attained, were not prepared for. Many who will have an opportunity who saw the precision with which they executed their manœuvres, and the excellent style in which they marched. The utility of giving policemen a military training in view of the character of the duties which they are usually called on to perform, has indeed been questioned. Be that as it may, a finer regiment of men could not be readily assembled into service, than that which paraded in New-York yesterday.

His Excellency, Governor King, accompanied by his staff, was in attendance at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 A. M., where he was met by the Mayor and Commissioners of Police. After the usual interchange of courtesies, the entire party proceeded to Brooklyn, to review the force doing duty in the "City of Churches."

THE PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

Long before 10 o'clock in the morning, at which hour it was arranged that the Brooklyn Police should form in Washington Park, where the ceremonies of the review should take place, the streets were filled with blue-uniformed, white-gloved men, with polished burnished shields on their breasts, and shouted "locusts" by their sides. The whole force assembled 300 strong at Gothic Hall, at 9 A. M., and led by Drill-Sergeant Allen and the Brooklyn Band, (19 pieces,) marched to the assigned site of Fort Greene, where they arrived at 10 o'clock. The Park was filled with men, women and children, who made the occasion a holiday.

At 11 o'clock, Governor King and Staff, General Bacon, General Ward and Major Kingsland, Superintendent Tallmadge, Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn; Mayor Tieman, of New-York, accompanied by his aged father; Commissioners Nye, Stebbins, Bowen and Bellamy; Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter and Pike, arrived in carriages, and as soon as they alighted a salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the Heights, with two field pieces. The Governor and his party marched in procession to a stand erected on the Green for their accommodation, and there reviewed the force. It was divided into eight Companies, each numbering 39 men, including two Sergeants, as follows:

First Precinct, Capt. Smith; Second Precinct, Capt. King; Third Precinct, Capt. Carpenter; Fourth Precinct, Capt. Dwyer; Fifth Precinct, Sergt. Brenner; Sixth Precinct, Capt. Mercein; Seventh Precinct, Sergt. Ward; Eighth Precinct, Sergt. McLean.

The men were reviewed

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Relations of Great Britain and France—Military Movements of Louis Napoleon.

Dangers of a European War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 11, 1858.

In the House of Commons, last night, a very serious question was opened by Lord GOLDSMID, who asked what the Government knew of the actual state of the French "emigrant" trade on the Coast of Africa. The object of the query was more fully explained this morning by the Times in a leader setting forth the facts connected with the capture of the French ship *Regina Cœli* (What a name for such a vessel!) on the Coast of Africa, by the British packet *Ethiope*. It appears that the French traders have really reopened the Slave-trade in all its essential features, and that the French Admiral on the coast is altogether disposed to adopt the Imperial style of dealing with all authorities foreign to the "*Dynasty of Destiny*," which now controls the politics of France and Europe. Neither of these appearances particularly delights the British public in its present frame of mind, and one result of the combined action of the two, which has already declared itself, is a more strongly-marked disposition to deal with the differences provoked by the Slave-trade question between ourselves and England in a spirit of patience and justice towards the United States. For in simple truth, we in America are seen to be repudiating just such claims to a universal police pontificate on the part of England as England is resisting on the part of France. The English people have been so long accustomed to give maritime law to the world, and to hold the first rank among nations, that they are but just awakening to the fact that France is advancing in every quarter of the world the same pretensions over England and all other Powers which we Americans have won in our own vicinage. Our position is so plainly our own—we have so clearly attained the first rank in the affairs of the Western World—that no sensible Englishman any longer thinks of disputing the matter with us; and we have but to display a fair share of moderation, good sense and equity to command forever the most cordial sympathy and support of Great Britain in every natural advance of our influence and our authority.

But it is by no means so clear to the British mind that France has established her right to talk martial law on the coast of Liberia, to annex groups in the Pacific, to cut fortified canals through Suez in the East, and Nicaragua in the West, to baptise new streets in Paris with Chinese names, and, generally, to monopolize the regulation of the world's concerns. And, although the "six months" conceded to the peace of Europe by the lively London correspondent of the "*Commercial Advertiser*" are certainly in a fair way to slip by unobserved by the clamors of Gallic war, there can be no doubt that the public feeling on both sides of the channel has by no means improved.

The assurances of Mr. DISRAELI and Sir BULWER LYTTON, that nothing could possibly shake the earth while they with Lord DERBY held the heads of MAFFEI-NOS, have calmed the surface of commercial affairs—always prone to calmness while calmness is possible—but they have not much affected the general conviction of political observers and thinkers, that the Continent is in a very uneasy state, and that France is preparing herself for some grand *coup* in her foreign policy.

Austria and England are almost equally anxious as to the future—the one Power seeing Dalmatia and Italy menaced by a growing French squadron in the Adriatic—the other watching the mysterious increase of the French naval forces along the whole Atlantic coast.

I send you a copy of a letter drawn up under the eye and with the approbation of one of the first of living Englishmen, which has just been distributed throughout the influential classes in England. The facts therein stated are undeniable, the inferences each man makes of course for himself. It ought, however, to be understood that so far as England is concerned her state of defence is underrated in this paper. I have it on the immediate authority of the Channel Admiral, (himself one of the finest naval officers whom England has of late years produced,) that the ships at Plymouth and Portsmouth are by no means beyond the reach of men. The Coast Guard, 25,000 strong, can be made available for manning a strong squadron in case of emergency, within forty-eight hours, on any part of the southern or western coast of Britain. Still, the mere discussion of such matters is certainly significant of no very satisfactory state of the political atmosphere, and in these times a difficulty like that between France and Liberia, gathers instantly about itself a cloud of very ominous anxiety.

The attitude of the French Emperor is altogether quite mysterious enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of the romance of history. He is really subduing Europe by silence; and, by merely holding his tongue, keeps a million armed men of every nation constantly upon the *qui vive*. The last suggestion I have heard in regard to the objects of this extraordinary naval activity comes from a quarter which I am not at liberty to mention, but is of itself quite odd enough to attract attention in America. You know that he has been making arrangements for a Nicaraguan Ship Canal, and it has been hinted to me in a rather mathematic way, but by a person by no means unpoetic, that we shall ere long be wished up from our *Clayton-Bulwer squabbles, by finding the tricolor displayed over the Isthmus of Panama, and a fleet of French war-steamers establishing order and decreeing justice at either mouth of the Transit!* If any of your readers lack excitement in the warm weather, pray let them put this suggestion into their meerschaums and smoke it.

Political confusion being the order of the day at the Foreign Office, in the Clubs, at Westminster and in the country, the merely male society of England is unusually vivacious; nor is the mixed world at large unaffected by the electrical state of the atmosphere. The London "Season" flourishes apace, and life is one chaos of entertainments, both in and out of town. Ascot Races culminated, last week, though without the Royal presence, in a splendid day's sport, made interesting to me by the presence of the Prince of Ondo, who walked calmly about on the top of the Grand Stand, with a literal crown shining on his head. Could anything better illustrate the tolerant strength of free institutions than such a spectacle? Imagine the eldest son of Baron HAROLD lording it among the Normans at Bayeux, while WILLIAM the Conquerer's son was fighting for life and death with HEREWARD in the Isle of Ely! The old Duke DE MALAKOFF was present too, defended by a suite of young *attachés* from the widows, who have been courting him ever since his arrival at the Court of this very matrimonial Queen.

How is America unrepresented in this whirling Babylon. Most of our people visit London, as you know, in a cab, and see nothing but the smoke, the Tower, the Abbey, and a swindling landlord at a poor hotel. But there are always some exceptions to this excellent rule, and I venture to say that no foreigners of any nation were ever more kindly and cordially treated than are the Americans who choose to open their eyes in London by our English cousins. I met a number of country-men and countrywomen the other day, under the auspices of Mr. PEABODY, whose courtesies still flow more freshly than ever, and sailed with them down the Thames to Greenwich and Blackwall, under as gloriously blue a sky as New-York herself can show, visiting the *Leviathan* at her moorings and the whitebait in their homes. On Saturday next a similar party is to assemble at the Star and Garter, and I shall be rather curious to see how many of us have been able to resist for a fortnight the continental attraction of Paris.

The following is the paper to which our correspondent refers:

INVASION DEVISED BY THE DESPERATE STATE OF FRANCE.

The bulk of our veteran soldiers is already in India. This day's papers inform us that 25,000 men, including four cavalry regiments, are to be sent out without an hour's delay.

2. Of the few remnants of militia that have been enrolled, many are already disbanded.

3. The late Lord of the Admiralty stated in Parliament, that of our English steam line-of-battle ships, built and building, the French had 40 built and building.

4. The French fleet is of recent and excellent build.

5. The English Government made known their intention to have, this Summer, a Channel steam-fleet. Two line ships *Marlborough* and *Renown*, put into commission for this purpose several months back, are only now obtaining their full crews. So complete is the failure to get sailors.

6. The French, by their "Inscription Maritime," called out 70,000 sailors some weeks ago.

7. Those sailors are said to be generally armed with revolvers,—collected by one of those energetic efforts, which point to a special purpose.

8. The French army consists of not less than 400,000 men, some say 600,000 men, and an addition of 42,000 is now taking place.

9. *A part of the French army now in Algiers, has, within these few days, been summoned home.* Any force can be carried from the interior by the new Railway to Cherbourg, which is just completed. (a month before the time specified.) *A considerable army is in the old camp at Boulogne.*

10. Cherbourg is now a fortress of the first order, both on the sea and land sides, and has basins so built that troops can at once walk from the quay on board a ship of the first magnitude.

11. Thus, by her well-laid plans, France is now mistress of the Channel.

12. The distance from Cherbourg to Portland, with its new, but undefended harbor, is 70 miles; that is an affair of *some 10 hours*. The distance from Boulogne to the open beach of Pevensey Bay, is but 50 miles.

13. The same fleet may land one army after another.

14. On the present state of feeling in the French army towards England, not a word need be said.

15. The Emperor is one who does not speak, but acts.

16. *What then is to be done?*

17. England performs a sacred duty in sending out large reinforcements to India, to support her brave soldiers in that country. But their place must be at once filled by a general embodiment of the militia, and by raising all other available forces.

18. Above all, an efficient fleet must be at once equipped.

19. Sailors are alone wanted, and that because the market price is not offered. Let this price be at once paid, and the shores of England be again protected.

20. *Let the country be at once aroused to a sense of the imminent danger, which cannot be warded off by any but the most strenuous and immediate exertions.*

JUNE 5, 1858.

Why are the French Arming?—Dangers of a European War.

From the London Times.

For what purpose, or in what quarrel, against whom or for whom, we know not, France is undoubtedly arming on a scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation, truly formidable to all her neighbors—whether, like ourselves, they have the good fortune to be sheltered from the impending storm under the umbrageous branches of an *entente cordiale*,—whether, like Belgium, Piedmont, and Spain, in the consciousness of their inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest, or like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well-disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is, besides, busily engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war; *she is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost.* Not only is the military element studiously strengthened and increased, but it is beginning to assert a preponderance over civilians which shows itself more and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about our relations with a country in which the balance is so completely pressed down by the superior weight of the military class.

It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceeding to which we most unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any naval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity or honor, peculiarly inexpedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formidable and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learned to renounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of Government in which France has seen fit to indulge necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshaling her forces for some foreign war; but, if we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favorite force in England, because, among other reasons, it is a force which cannot readily be used for the purpose of coercing the people. In France the same principle must apply, and we are at a loss to know for what specific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared? France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect—no refractory India to reconquer and reorganize. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from any foreign power. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question, for, whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations, in a time of profound peace, tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and her allies, to do the same. *We have too much at stake, within this little island of ours, to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of any ally, however faithful—of any foreign Prince, however magnanimous.* History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm, we must either be content to lie at her mercy, or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army, we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insists upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a channel fleet. We would, then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor NAPOLEON that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and true ally; that to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more; but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England may give him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which casts upon us many of the evils of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful and neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.

British Cruisers and American Merchantmen.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE PENDING CONTROVERSY.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, June 9.

The quarrel which has arisen between the United States and England, and which has been caused by the overhauling of American ships in the Gulf of Mexico, will not certainly be attended with any serious consequences. England always gives evidence of an exemplary moderation in her relations with the young republic, her own offspring. Whether it be a dispute about territorial limits or the dignity of consular agents, she evinces a conciliatory spirit very meritorious, and especially so when we consider that provocation is not always wanting. It is an edifying sight to see the London journals, ordinarily so bitter, assume suddenly the airs of good apostles in discussing the complaints of the United States.

We predict, then, without any fear of being deceived, that the present quarrel will be settled, like all others, in a back down on the part of England and a success for the United States—a back-down and a success which, being nothing new, would lack interest if the cause of the quarrel was not a matter of great importance. The point at issue in this dispute is the liberty of the seas. England seeks to restrain this liberty by exercising a control over the shipping of the world, because her ships are more numerous than those of any other Power. *The United States claim this liberty in its most extended meaning. Their cause is good.* If they carry their point, as we do not doubt they will, in the diplomatic contest about to commence, their example will be useful, and they will establish a precedent which all secondary maritime powers will have the right hereafter to invoke. But, in this affair, the United States have a more direct interest than the honor of establishing a principle. It is their marine which furnishes the African slave-trader with his merchandize, and with the ships which transport the slaves. This, unhappily, diminishes a great deal the force of their demands, and the sympathy which, in every other respect, they would deserve.

The English admit that the right of search—a right which includes an examination of the armament and the papers of merchantmen—can only be exercised when a special Convention has been made with the nation to whose flag those ships belong; but they pretend that the right of visit, that is to say the right to verify the nationality of ships, and find out whether they are not military under false colors, exists independently of any agreement, and is a police measure necessary to protect the high seas pirates. The United States, which have never failed to England the right of search, repel the theory of the right of visit. They will not permit foreign cruisers, on any pretext, to board their vessels, and they assert the exclusive right of being the police of their own flag.

In practice, the English, far from diminishing by moderation and politeness the abuses of the pretended right of visit, have rendered those abuses more sensible by offensive proceedings. When they perceive a merchantman in the waters under surveillance, they make him heave to with a blank shot, which, if not obeyed, is immediately followed by a ball. The peaceable vessel of course yields to this summons. Then the boarding takes place. It is like a boarding by pirates. Their chief generally lacks education, for he is only of the rank of a master, and it is very well known that these subalterns in aristocratic England never rise from their inferior rank. He accomplishes his mission with brutality, and with the evident desire to find the ship visited in fault. Thus, not only do these visits affect the inviolability of the flag, and are thus offensive to the whole country, but the manner in which they are conducted wounds the dignity of the individual. There are many merchant captains who are no better than sea-wolves. There are others more elevated, and it can be imagined how angry they would feel at being treated with insolence by men who speak to a midshipman of *fifteen years* with their caps in their hands.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the visiting ships are obliged to acknowledge the perfect innocence of the ship visited, and they leave it to continue its route and report at home an account of its wrongs. But it is well to look at the conduct of the visiting ships when they board vessels found to be in fault. The Americans are notoriously engaged in a reprehensible commerce on the coast of Africa—a commerce which consists of delivering over to the slave-traders the ships employed in transporting slaves across the Atlantic. It happens often that these ships are encountered by English cruisers and visited. In this case the ordinary brutality of the visitors becomes scandalous and inhuman. All the money found is taken away; the property of the Captain passes into the hands of the visitors! and the men are robbed of all they have worth robbing. In this state they are cast ashore very often on a desert, inhospitable coast, without food, clothing, or arms, and consigned to a death almost certain. Certainly these men are guilty; but is this the way in which these should act who claim to be giving us examples of philanthropy?

We know well that this action is legal, since the English law, which orders the confiscation of these ships, gives at the same time a portion of them to the captors. It is not a less grievous spectacle that the exercise of justice should here take the character of avarice. The search for prize money aids considerably the philanthropic role which it is the mission of English cruisers to fulfil.

The Americans have reason on their side in refusing to tolerate the action of the English cruisers. But they would be stronger if they themselves did not give to the English a plausible motive for the exercise of the surveillance of which they complain, by discarding a traffic repugnant to morality. If they wish to give weight to their reclamation, a very just one in principle, they must themselves take charge of the police of their flag. This police should not be an empty word, but should be organized and sufficiently vigilant and powerful to repress the proceedings carried on under that flag. This would be but common sense; but will not other interests prevent the exercise of common sense? Will the Southern States submit to the suppression of a traffic of which they approve? The Government of Washington has sent a squadron to the Cuban waters. Will this squadron be employed to protect the Slave trade from the very fact that it will prevent English cruisers from boarding American ships? This will be a curious political incident. It will be still more curious to see the English yield the point, and accord to the Americans, who carry on the trade, an impunity and privileges which they refuse to marines altogether innocent of the iniquity.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Trial of General Lane for Murder.

Evidence for the Prosecution Concerning the Murder of Mr. Jenkins.

From Our Own Reporter.

LAWRENCE, Monday Morning, June 14, 1858.

The trial of General J. H. LANE for the murder of Mr. GAINS JENKINS commenced to-day before Justice LADD, assisted by Justices SOULE and OTTERSON. The counsel for the prosecution are Messrs. SAFFORD, (County-Attorney,) COE, LAWMAN, WOOD, COLLAMORE and STANTON; for the defendant, Messrs. YOUNG, T. EWING, HUTCHINSON, CHRISTIAN and H. EWING.

Mr. SAFFORD, as prosecuting Attorney, addressed the Court briefly, setting forth that JAMES H. LANE was charged with the murder of GAINS JENKINS, and the affidavit, upon which the warrant was issued, was then read.

T. EWING, Esq., in behalf of the defendant, stated that the killing of JENKINS by JAMES H. LANE was *admitted*, but they should claim that he committed the deed *in self-defence*. He simply hoped that an impartial trial would be granted, and the defendant was willing to abide the law and the testimony.

After some further preliminaries, during which the precarious condition of General LANE's health was alluded to, the Court adjourned to 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock Gen. LANE came in, as he did this morning, supported between two gentlemen, bearing but little weight upon his wounded limb. He was immediately placed upon a lounge, and no efforts will be spared to shorten the trial and make him as comfortable as possible. He looks emaciated and feeble, and will not be able to stay many hours in Court. A large number are crowding into the room, and it is not possible to get a convenient place that will convene all who are anxious to hear the trial.

The Court here made a rule that all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, for whom subpœnas had been issued, should be kept out of the Court room during the examination except when called, and that no one should be present while another was testifying.

The Court also made a rule that all reporters be requested to withhold all reports from Kansas papers so long as will subserve the ends of justice.

Dr. S. C. TOLLES was then sworn, and testified that he was a practicing physician, and examined the body of Mr. Jenkins about half an hour after he was dead; the body, said he, gave evidence of having received a charge of shot in the chest and abdomen; I counted as many as 30 or 40 shot-wounds, and estimated the whole number that entered him as many as 70 or 80; they were thickest on the right side, a little below the nipple; should judge about one-third of the whole took effect in the abdomen; I probed some of the wounds; they sunk deep enough to enter the cavity of the abdomen and chest, except those that struck the ribs; probed some of them three inches; such a discharge would produce immediate death; it could hardly be otherwise; it is my opinion that Gains Jenkins died of the gun-shot wounds which I witnessed; I did not see him shot; it was on Thursday, the third day of June, 1858, about two o'clock P. M., that I saw the body; I saw some of the shots that were taken from the body; they are the medium size sporting shot or duck shot; a few shot struck below the umbilicus; should think the distance between the highest and lowest wounds up and down, was about two feet; an ordinary charge of gunpowder, at the distance of thirty-five or forty feet would throw shot as deep as these were with ordinary clothing on the body; the resisting power of clothing to shot is considerable; have known an overcoat, coat, vest and two shirts to almost entirely resist the force of sporting shot, at the distance of fourteen rods. [He here exhibited shot that he took from the body.] I spent considerable time in probing for shot, and was unable to reach them in some cases; this examination was in Mr. Jenkins' house.

Mr. Tolles was cross-examined, but added nothing material.

George Lord, sworn—Said that he assisted in laying out the body of Gains Jenkins; he apparently died of gun-shot wounds; witness counted ninety-eight wounds while laying him out.

Owing to the exhaustion of Gen. Lane, they were here obliged to adjourn the examination until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY MORNING, June 15.

Ray Green, sworn—I was present when J. H. Lane shot Gains Jenkins; the day before the transaction I was at work at the stable of Mr. Jenkins; he came out and said the water at the ravine was so roily the they must get it somewhere else; I was sitting in the log house the day of the transaction, and heard a firing out of doors and went out to see what was up; Mr. Jenkins had a pistol in his hand; I asked him if he had got all the charges out; he said all but two or three; asked him if there was not some way to get out the others; he said there was no occasion, for they would not have to use them; he went in the kitchen and commenced loading his revolver; I went in and sat down; he finished loading and then said he was ready to go with me; he started out of the house ahead, and I followed with a pail; he had a Sharpe's rifle; I had the revolver he had loaded; a nephew, Henry Jenkins, was with us; he had no arms; Mr. Dufer was walking outside the house, and went with us for the water; Dufer had no arms; Mr. Jenkins started ahead, and after going four or five steps, I said we should want an axe to break the gate open; Henry Jenkins got the axe and started with us; my purpose in going was to get water; I carried two tin buckets; we passed along until coming to Mr. Nute's house; there Jenkins sat down the rifle and passed on; this was about two rods before reaching the gate and on the way; I got down the buckets when I got to the gate; Mr. Jenkins took the axe from Henry's hands and went to smashing the gate that had been recently nailed up; we had been getting water there before; I broke down the gate the day before; this was the first time I ever saw Jenkins up to his business of breaking down gates; the gate was nailed up with rawhide; Jenkins broke it open; after he broke it open the first time he went off and he wanted me to hand it to him; I did so; he walked in; he had no arms then that I saw; the well may be twenty feet south of the house; after he got ten or twelve steps from the gate, Lane told him that if he advanced he would shoot him; the next instant Jenkins dropped; when we arrived at the gate Lane was walking to and fro in the yard; Lane said, while Jenkins was hammering the gate, that *if he came in the yard he would shoot him*; Jenkins replied—Enough of that talk; he said so once or twice; Lane also repeated the threat; saw Lane have no arms at that time; as Mr. Jenkins started to go in the gate, Lane retreated to the house and immediately came out with a shot-gun in his hand and stationed himself in the path between Jenkins and the well, probably 30 or 40 feet from the door where he came out; he drew up his shot-gun and told Jenkins if he advanced another step he would shoot; the next moment Lane fired and Jenkins fell; Jenkins made no reply to Lane the last time; he kept walking on; Lane used a shot-gun; think it was single-barreled; Jenkins lived but a few minutes; Lane turned round after he fired, and walked into the house; the buckets were outside of the fence; I followed Mr. Jenkins into the yard; *was to the right of Jenkins, and rather in advance some of the way*; Jenkins said he would protect me; I was surprised to see him starting ahead *without* any arms, and I went with him; I was afraid Lane would shoot him; and thought I would be with him; I thought so because Lane had threatened to shoot Jenkins at that time; I had not heard Lane threatening him prior to that time; I had got water there the day before; the day before the transaction I was at Jenkins' barn; Mr. Jenkins spoke, and said we cannot use that spring water any more for it is muddy; I told him I would go over to the Chapman house well, and see if I couldn't get water; he said, "I wish you would do it;" I went into the stoop, took the pails that were filled with rawhide water, emptied it out, went over towards the well, found the gate nailed up; thought I wouldn't break it down then, jumped over the fence, found the well unlocked, drawed two pails of water, came back in the path to the gate, and broke it down; carried the water to the house; Jenkins asked me what success; told him I got it without trouble; he spoke then, and said, "Lane don't want to hurt you."

[The opposing counsel here objected to all the conversation between witness and Jenkins the day before, as above, and the question was deferred for future argument.]

Next morning I was unwell; told Mr. Jenkins I couldn't work; after breakfast took the pails and started for water—found the well unlocked and drawed two pails full of water; it was between seven and eight o'clock; as I was carrying the water out of the yard I heard some one hail me; looked around and saw it was Lane; he said, if you come into this yard again, I will shoot you, you d—n secondrel;" I said, "The h—ll you will;" he repeated the same words again; I replied, "You shoot and be d—d;" then was all; then carried water to the house; soon after, Jenkins came where I was and asked what Lane said to me; I told him all that had transpired; he said, "I will attend to that; when you go again, I will go with you, and protect you;" soon after Mrs. Jenkins came out and said she wanted a load of joe; I hitched up the horses, and Mr. Jenkins rode over with me; he said the second time, he did not want me to go to the well without he accompanied me; said those that talk about shooting didn't often do any of it; the spring was unfit for use at this time; think it was about one P. M. when we started to the well for water; they thought the use of the spring water made the family sick; I know water was needed at Jenkins' house when we went for it—the pails were empty; this shooting occurred about one-half of a mile from this point, and in Douglas County; think Lane was from twenty-five to thirty feet from Jenkins when he shot; the spring where we got water sometimes, was at the bot om of a ravine where the dirt washed in every time it rains; four persons were sick at the time in Jenkins' house with diarrhœa; I was looking for Mr. Jenkins by the month; when Jenkins fell, he settled down partly on his side, then pitched forward on his elbows and knees; he threw up his hand upon his breast and gave a groan, saying "Oh!" as he fell; the gate is nearly west from the well, and rather south of west from the house; on the day of Jenkins' death, the rail of the gate was nailed up very strong; it took some time to knock it down; it had been formerly hung by leather hinges, but this time it was nailed on the top and sides; there was no other entrance into the yard from that side of the lot.

[A lengthy argument upon the question of ownership to the fence and gate here occurred between T. EWING, Jr., Esq., and P. P. STANTON, Esq.; the latter contending that it was proper to prove that Mr. JENKINS built the fence, the house and well—therefore, the coming to the well under the circumstances was less criminal, if criminal it was, in JENKINS, &c.; while the former argued that, to introduce the question of ownership to the fence, would open the whole question of title to the claim, and that would consume two weeks' time. It was a matter for the Land Office and not for this Court. Without a decision on the part of the Court, it adjourned to 1 o'clock.]

AFTERNOON.

The Court decided that the question relative to the ownership of the gate and fence need not be put.

Mr. Green continued—Mr. Jenkins had used the water from this well since about the time Mr. Lane's family came upon the premises, by going through this gate, but had used it in some way ever since I came to work for Jenkins; on the 25th of May was the first I ever heard Gen. Lane object to our getting water; he said we must go in the other way, at the front gate; think Lane has been there with his family nearly two months; Jenkins had used a stile in the passage-way to the well, until Mr. Nute, a neighbor, obstructed it; Jenkins then made the gate to accommodate him to the well; this route by the gate gave Lane less inconvenience than the other, as it was not as far across his garden that way; Lane's family were in the house when the gate was made, and made no objections until the 25th, as stated; this gate is on the back side of the lot, and it is part of the inclosure that separates the field occupied by Jenkins, from the yard occupied by Lane.

Cross examined—I have been working for Mr. Jenkins since the 9th of January; am living there now; came from Montgomery County, N. Y., to Kansas; was not acquainted with Jenkins before; came from the town of Florida, N. Y.; left one year ago last April; I got some water at the well the day before Jenkins was killed, and did not break the gate down when I first went to it; there was no other gate as near; from the well to the front gate, may be over fifty feet; about the same distance from the back gate to the well; from the well to the gate on the north side, may be thirty or forty feet; from this gate that was broken down, to Jenkins' house, may be twenty rods; from the front gate to Jenkins' house, may be twenty-one or twenty-two rods; it is probably two or three rods nearer to the well through the back gate than through the front gate; I did not go near the front gate the day Jenkins was shot, nor near the side gate; I never went to the east gate or the north gate when after water; there is a fence in front of Jenkins' house about four feet from it; it is all an open space between the front of Jenkins' house and the front of Lane's inclosure; Jenkins laid down the revolver the day he was shot, and asked me to take it; he was working at a Sharpe's rifle also, and I think he loaded it; he did not tell me to do anything with the pistol; he only said "Take it;" I had been ordered that morning to not come on Lane's place again; it was between seven and eight o'clock; a few moments after I told Jenkins of it; we went to town together; I came back in about half an hour; Jenkins did not go back with me; the first I saw of him afterwards, was when he was firing off the pistol after dinner; in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards we started for water; the sound of a pistol could be heard at Lane's from Jenkins' house; they are in sight of Jenkins' yard at Lane's house; Jenkins said he wanted to go along and protect me, also that Lane did not want to hurt me; when he was firing the pistol and loading it he did not say what he was going to do with it, neither did he say what he should do with the rifle; the day before he wanted me to go into Lane's house and ask for the well key; he said if I got it would be all well, but that he was going to get water peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must; I did not go in for the key; did not tell Lane's family what Jenkins said; I broke the gate down because it was too unhandy lifting water over the fence; it was about four feet high; Lane did not forbid my coming on the place till I broke the gate down; Mr. Jenkins used the axe the day we went there for breaking down the gate and he passed through first; I followed close to him until he was shot; after handing him his hat at the fence I ran to catch up with him; my pistol was in the waist of my pants; had on a coat, but the pistol might have been seen; I fired it off once in the yard; fired nearly north; attempted to fire it again; it snapped but did not go off; tried to cock it again but it would not revolve; I fired after Lane had fired; Lane was about north from me; did not point the pistol at him until Lane had fired; did not burst a cap or fire the pistol till after Lane fired; think I drew my revolver about the time Lane pointed his gun at Jenkins; did not see young Jenkins after I went into the yard till Jenkins fell; he then came running in from the gate; Dufer was standing about one rod from the gate on the out side; we were all in sight of Lane; probably half an acre is inclosed by Lane's fence; from Lane's yard a person could be seen all the way coming from Jenkins; it is a regularly laid off garden walk from Lane's front door to the east gate; the well is 20 or 25 feet from Lane's front door; is no walk from the well to the back gate, only what is made by walking over it after water; don't think Lane said the day before when he forbid my going there, "That he didn't want me to travel over the plowed ground;" have never stated to any person that if my pistol had gone off, Lane would never have shot Jenkins; don't know as Lane said, "For God's sake stop," or words to that import, nor have I said so since to any one; think the rifle Jenkins took out was fired on the occasion, but don't know by whom; thought I heard a report after Jenkins was shot, but am not positive; did not hear a report of a pistol or gun before Lane fired; when we left the house Jenkins walked forward, then Henry Jenkins, then myself, then Mr. Dufer, all in single file; nothing was arranged beforehand as to who should go into the yard first; we all went without any arrangement or agreement at all; I requested no one to go with me; I did tell Henry Jenkins to take the axe; I wanted it to break open the gate; I took the revolver because my life had been threatened; I went to get water, and we were determined to get it at any hazard; a short time before we went over that day, Gaines Jenkins sent a message by Henry Jenkins to Gen. Lane; the first word at Jenkins' house then; this was five or ten minutes before we went over; I did not hear the message stated; Henry started towards Lane's house, and I think he went there; he returned soon, and in my presence gave Mr. Jenkins the reply; he was, "Tell Mr. Jenkins to keep out of my yard," or words to that effect; I heard nothing about "for God Almighty's sake," or any such term in the answer; I have said, since Jenkins was shot, that Jenkins and Lane were on that day, that we were passing over after water, and that he wanted him, Lane, to wait for him, or to be there; I think that statement was the truth; I did not state since that Jenkins requested Lane to be ready for him; I did not state, at the house of Edmund Munroe, that I broke down the gate the day before; this was the first time Jenkins ever assisted up to the business of breaking down gates; Jenkins was not in the habit of breaking down gates; I broke down the gate; Jenkins was not present when I broke down the gate; I broke down the gate the day before; this was the first time I ever broke down a gate; Jenkins was

The Sun-Dial Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

It appears from the Census Department, that the number of the Deaf-Mutes in the United States is increasing rapidly.

A new Opera House is to be built in Sundial, to cost $150,000.

The Grand Jury of Sundial County made up their list of presentments yesterday.

The Common Council of Sundial met last night, and transacted a large amount of business.

The Sundial Gas Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Water Works Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Savings Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Insurance Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Railroad Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Canal Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Bridge Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Ferry Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Turnpike Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Plank Road Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Gas Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Water Works Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Savings Bank declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Insurance Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Railroad Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Canal Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Bridge Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Ferry Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Turnpike Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Plank Road Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Gas Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Water Works Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Savings Bank declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Insurance Company declared a dividend of 8 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Railroad Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Canal Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. last week.

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The Sundial Plank Road Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Gas Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Water Works Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Savings Bank declared a dividend of 7 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Insurance Company declared a dividend of 9 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Railroad Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Canal Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Bridge Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Ferry Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Turnpike Company declared a dividend of 4 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Plank Road Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Gas Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Water Works Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Savings Bank declared a dividend of 8 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Insurance Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Railroad Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Canal Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Bridge Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Ferry Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Turnpike Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. last week.

The Sundial Plank Road Company declared a dividend of 6 per cent. last week.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE females, to go together; a short distance in the country—one as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and lady's maid. Apply at No. 1 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City references, a situation. Can do fine washing, ironing and laundry work generally, in a small family. A situation as chambermaid would be acceptable. No objection to the country for the summer season. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 113 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a gentleman's family by a highly respectable American woman, who is perfectly competent to undertake the most undoubted references for respectability and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TRUSTWORTHY AND COMpetent young English women, situations in City or country, one as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiting-maid, or nurse and seamstress. Any lady or family requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of pastry. Is plain and general; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 111 35th-st., near 7th-av., till engaged. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a good cook and good baker of bread and pastry. Good City reference. No objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY THREE ENGLISH women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chamber-maid and laundress, or waitress. Also by a nice American girl, as nurse, or to do light work. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself useful. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English person. Protestant, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS—IS a good dressmaker, fits ladies and children neatly, and does all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children, or chamber-work in a permanent situation. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS to assist in the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also, dressmaking and boys' clothes. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR to travel with a family and a hand to children, or wait upon an invalid lady; is wanted by a person of unimpeachable City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 32d-st., between 2d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on young ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived over five years, No. 5 Madison-square, north side.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Is an excellent cook, and has the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 48 West 33d-st., rear building.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, IN either City or country, by an American lady who is an experienced housekeeper; is willing to take charge of cooking, baking, &c. Best of references given and required. Call at No. 68 Bethune-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, respectable Protestant girl, for general housework; is an excellent plain cook; can wash and iron well; is a good steady hand would do her utmost to please; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, to do general housework in a small private family; washing and ironing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of pastry. Is plain and general; also understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 111 35th-st., near 7th-av., till engaged. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiting-maid, or nurse and seamstress. Any lady or family requiring such help, will be pleased by calling at No. 307 Bowery.

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FINANCIAL.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS [illegible] dated May 1st, 1858, due 1868, 1873 and 1878, payable at the office of the City of Louisville, Ky., [illegible] Bank of Commerce, New-York. The bonds are issued for the purpose of [illegible] Water Company, and are [illegible] the whole property of the Water Company, and all [illegible] the net earnings of the same, after paying the interest on the bonds, are covered by Ordinance into the Sinking Fund of the city. The above securities

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Result of the Experimental Trip of the Steamer Niagara and Agamemnon.

THE CABLE PARTED ON BOTH SHIPS!

Operation of the Paying-out Machinery---How Secrets of Cable Traveled.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

TRINITY BAY, Newfoundland, Tuesday, June 9, 1858.

My last letter was written on the eve of our departure from the shores of Valentia, on the Atlantic coast of Ireland. Since then we have had a prosperous voyage, and have arrived at the point where we have determined to lay the first section of the submarine cable. The Agamemnon has been detached from the Niagara, and is now lying at anchor in this harbor, in company with the latter vessel, which is to remain here during the progress of the present operation. The Agamemnon is to proceed to Placentia Bay, and there commence paying out the cable, while the Niagara is to remain in Trinity Bay, and receive the shore end of the cable, which will be landed at Heart's Content, a small village on the shore of this bay, about 30 miles from the entrance. The Niagara will then proceed to sea, and meet the Agamemnon somewhere about the middle of the ocean, where the splice of the two ends of the cable will be made, and the two vessels will then part company, the Agamemnon proceeding to Valentia Bay, and the Niagara to Trinity Bay, where she will arrive in about ten days from the present time. This entire operation will occupy about three weeks, and it is expected that the cable will be laid and in working order by the 1st of July.

The Niagara left Queenstown Harbor on the morning of the 5th inst., and the Agamemnon on the following day. We had a very pleasant passage across the Atlantic, with the exception of a heavy gale on the 7th inst., which lasted about 24 hours, and which compelled us to heave to. The Niagara behaved admirably in the heavy sea that was running, and shipped no water, while the Agamemnon, which is a much smaller vessel, was compelled to run before the gale, and shipped a great deal of water. The Niagara is a steamer of 6,000 tons burden, and the Agamemnon of 5,000 tons. The former was built for the Cunard Steamship Company, and was employed in the Liverpool and Boston mail service for several years. She is a full-rigged ship, and is fitted with engines of 1,200 horse-power. The Agamemnon is a steamer of 5,000 tons burden, and is fitted with engines of 1,000 horse-power. She was built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and was employed in the Bombay and China mail service for several years. She is also a full-rigged ship, and is fitted with engines of 1,000 horse-power. The Agamemnon is a much faster vessel than the Niagara, and can make 12 knots an hour, while the Niagara can make only 10 knots. The Agamemnon is also a much handier vessel than the Niagara, and can be turned around in a much smaller space. The Niagara is a very steady vessel, and rolls but little in a heavy sea. The Agamemnon is a very lively vessel, and rolls a great deal in a heavy sea. The Niagara is a very dry vessel, and ships but little water in a heavy sea. The Agamemnon is a very wet vessel, and ships a great deal of water in a heavy sea. The Niagara is a very strong vessel, and can carry a large amount of sail in a heavy gale. The Agamemnon is a very weak vessel, and can carry but little sail in a heavy gale. The Niagara is a very good sea-boat, and behaves well in all weathers. The Agamemnon is a very bad sea-boat, and behaves badly in all weathers. The Niagara is a very comfortable vessel, and has good accommodations for passengers. The Agamemnon is a very uncomfortable vessel, and has very poor accommodations for passengers. The Niagara is a very expensive vessel to run, and consumes a great deal of coal. The Agamemnon is a very cheap vessel to run, and consumes but little coal. The Niagara is a very valuable vessel, and could not be replaced for less than $1,000,000. The Agamemnon is a very cheap vessel, and could be replaced for $500,000. The Niagara is a very fast vessel, and can make 12 knots an hour. The Agamemnon is a very slow vessel, and can make only 8 knots an hour. The Niagara is a very unhandy vessel, and requires a large crew to work her. The Agamemnon is a very handy vessel, and requires a small crew to work her. The Niagara is a very unsteady vessel in a sea-way, and rolls heavily. The Agamemnon is a very steady vessel in a sea-way, and rolls but little. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in, and can lay from 300 to 400 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in, and can lay only from 100 to 150 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to pay out a cable from, and can pay out from 300 to 400 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to pay out a cable from, and can pay out only from 100 to 150 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to pick up a cable with, and can pick up from 100 to 150 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to pick up a cable with, and can pick up only from 50 to 75 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in deep water, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in deep water, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in shoal water, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in shoal water, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in rough weather, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in rough weather, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a heavy sea, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a heavy sea, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a strong current, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a strong current, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a light wind, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a light wind, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a calm, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a calm, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a fog, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a fog, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a storm, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a storm, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a current, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a current, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a tide, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a tide, and can lay only from 50 to 100 miles in a day. The Niagara is a very good vessel to lay a cable in a wind, and can lay from 200 to 300 miles in a day. The Agamemnon is a very poor vessel to lay a cable in a